NEPAD – INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

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AGENDA

1. Overview
2. Short Term Action Plan (STAP)
   - Water and Sanitation
3. STAP Implementation
4. Medium-Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF)
1. OVERVIEW

- The NEPAD Context
- Program Endorsement
- The role of NEPAD
- The Role of ADB
The NEPAD Context in Infrastructure

- NEPAD aims at promoting regional integration in the continent to generate economies of scale.
  - Bridging the infrastructure gap identified as an important element of promoting regional integration in Africa.
  - Development of regional infrastructure is critical for sustaining regional economic development and trade.
- The African Development Bank was designated as lead agency to develop the programme on infrastructure development
Approach adopted

- Approach adopted by NEPAD in developing the Infrastructure programme is two-pronged:
  (a) A short-term action plan based on a survey of countries and RECs.
  (b) A Medium-Long Term Strategic Framework which is linked to and complements the short term action plan. It will address programmes/projects and initiatives that require more time for preparation and development as well as institute an enabling framework for future development of infrastructure.
The role of NEPAD

- NEPAD tasks to ensure the successful implementation of Short Term Action Plan:
  a) Mobilising political will;
  b) Facilitating the mobilization of resources.
  c) Facilitating knowledge sharing, networking and dissemination of best practices among countries, RECs and technical agencies.

- Underpinning all NEPAD infrastructure programs is the objective of strengthening *sector governance*.

- The NEPAD program in infrastructure is not a new set of initiatives. NEPAD brings a new vigour to accelerate response to familiar problems and the implementation of tested policies and good practices.
The role of ADB

- The role of the African Development Bank as the lead agency for infrastructure development under NEPAD is to:
  - Provide technical advice to NEPAD
  - Assists NEPAD Steering Committee in the preparation of a programme of infrastructure projects necessary to accelerate sub-regional and continental integration
2. THE SHORT TERM ACTION PLAN (STAP)

- Typology of STAP Projects/Programs
- Criteria for Project/Program Selection
- Process Adopted in developing STAP
Typology of STAP Projects/Programmes

- STAP projects and Programmes are mainly of four types:
  1. **Facilitation** – establishment of policy, regulatory and institutional framework to create a suitable environment;
  2. **Capacity Building** initiatives to empower institutions involved in the development and, in particularly implementation of infrastructure programmes;
  3. **Physical/Capital Investment** projects and programmes; and
  4. **Studies** to prepare new priority projects and Programmes.
The STAP project selection process was guided by the following criteria:

- projects that are at an advanced stage of preparation and that can be fast-tracked;
- projects that support both a regional approach to infrastructure provision and regional integration;
- projects that have stalled for various reasons and where NEPAD’s intervention could be expected to make a difference;
- initiatives that offer solutions to regional policy, regulatory or institutional constraints.
Process Adopted in Developing STAP

- Consultations
  - with RECs and Specialised Sectoral Organisations.
  - with Development Partners – WB, EU, ECA, etc
- Visits
  - to RECs and specialised organisations
- Video Conferences
  - with key development partners
- Workshop to validate approach and recommend STAP to HSGIC
2.1 Water and Sanitation under STAP

- Sector Objectives Under
- Water Linkages
- Programme Themes under STAP
Sector Objectives

- In the water and sanitation sector under STAP, the priority is to harness available resources to:
  - meet the growing basic needs of water supply and sanitation for a large number of Africans;
  - contribute to food security through better use of water for irrigation; and
  - tap the available renewable hydropower potential of the continent.
Programme Themes under STAP

| Theme A: Enabling Environment for Regional Co-operation; |
| Theme B: Support for the Development of National Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Policies; |
| Theme C: Meeting Urgent Water Needs; |
| Theme D: Improving Water Wisdom, and |
| Theme E: Strengthening the Financial Base for the Desired Water Future |
Theme A: Enabling Environment for Regional Cooperation

- **Challenge:**
  - The multiplicity of shared water resources in Africa as a significant challenge for integrated management of water resources.

- **Approach:**
  - Support riparian-led initiatives that enhance their cooperation in the planning, development and management of shared water systems.
  - Strengthen existing river/lake basin organizations and create new ones as necessary. Four projects are proposed that support such initiatives.
Theme B: Support to Development of National IWRMPs

- The basin wide interventions described above will only be successful if they are supported by appropriate policies and regulations at the national level.
- Hence Africa Water Vision: all countries to develop national IWRM policies and institutional reforms including capacity building by 2005. This will:
  - enable the exploitation of synergies between strategies and programmes at the national and water basin levels;
  - provide the building blocks for the programmes of the water basin organizations as they seek to establish appropriate cooperative water management and development agreements.
Theme C: Meeting Urgent Basic Services

- Substantial efforts needed to translate water resource management agreements:
  - into micro-level, on-the-ground improvements in access to basic water supply and sanitation services;
  - to improve the environment;
  - to complement the macro-level agreements on hydro power, flood control and irrigation.

- Two projects have been identified for implementation on a pilot basis, for possible replication in other basins in the medium term.
Theme D: Improving Water Wisdom

- **Challenges:**
  - In many parts of Africa, data on the quantity, quality and temporal variation of ground and surface water resources either unavailable or inaccessible.
  - Most of the monitoring networks in a poor state, often incompatible; historical databases not well maintained; some of the information no longer accessible.
  - These problems partly caused by inadequate budgets for operation and maintenance of the networks; lack of capacity.

- **Consequences:**
  - Difficult to plan and develop available water resources in a sustainable manner;
  - Difficult to resolve water related issues such as flood warning, water scarcity and quality deterioration on sub-regional scale.

- **Responses:**
  - Urgent rehabilitation of the network;
  - capacity building for the responsible institutions;
  - adequate allocation of financial resources by national governments.
The level of financial resources needed calls for a renewed, bold commitment and approach by all stakeholders: governments, communities and the private sector. Also international community.

Innovative ways of raising finance required. The African Water Facility is one contribution in this direction.
Constraints/Shortcomings

- Lack of clarity as to what NEPAD really is
- Lack of clarity as to what is expected of the RECs and Countries
- Lack of definition regarding linkages between Countries and RECs
- Overlapping REC Responsibilities
- Difficulty by RECs to keep abreast of “NEPAD-type” programmes that they are not directly involved in
- Lack of alignment of REC programmes and NEPAD Priorities
- Lack of Financial and Technical Capacity in the RECs
5. MEDIUM-LONG TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

- Overview
- Objectives and Structure of the MLTSF Study
- Study Outputs
- Water Sector Dimensions in MLTSF
- Implementation and management
- RECs participation
- Conclusion
MLTSF - Objectives

- To prepare medium to long term strategies for key infrastructure sectors to provide a framework to guide the continuous and consistent development of infrastructure.
- Define a monitoring framework to track infrastructure development gaps and progress.
- To develop medium term programs to implement the strategy in the key areas of sector policies and institutional reform, investment and sector financing, capacity building.
- To prepare regional overviews to speed-up implementation and facilitate coordination among NEPAD partners.
- To establish an Africa Infrastructure Database and develop a plan for its maintenance.
MTLSF - Objectives

- Look back, draw lessons & improve on STAP implementation and define a robust monitoring system.
- Establish common vision, strategic goals and medium/long term targets
- Establish consultative framework to closely involve RECs and other key stakeholders
- Establish institutional framework for effective coordination of inputs and responses to ensure focus on MLTSF
- Update STAP into “rolling plan” to implement MLTSF

The MLTSF will foster exchanges of good practices between RECs and across sectors
MLTSF STUDY PLANNED IN TWO PARTS

**Part 1:**
- address the recommendations of the STAP Review
- Define a progress monitoring system
- Define the criteria for selection of projects for inclusion under the NEPAD Framework
- identify and analyse infrastructure gaps affecting Africa competitiveness

**Part 2:**
- propose strategic goals and targets for medium term (2010) and long term (2015)
- propose related roadmaps to bridge gaps and institution of effective development of infrastructure
- help RECs and sectoral organizations to prepare medium term programs in support strategic goals
- planned to be completed within a period of eight months
Expected Outputs – Part 1

- Output-1: Monitoring system for program implementation and impact, and related database
- Output-2: Improved criteria for selecting and prioritising NEPAD programs and projects (flagship & other projects)
- Output-3: Measures to accelerate implementation of STAP
- Output-4: Establish gaps in infrastructure, especially benchmarked against Africa’s competition
Expected Outputs – Part 2

- Output-5: Strategic options and goals (to close gaps)
- Output-6: Sub-regional (RECs) development strategies and road maps
- Output-7: Consolidated Africa strategic framework and road map
- Output-8: Modified STAP into rolling plan to implement development strategy and road map
Theme 1: Water Resources Development
- Ensuring national and regional water security
- Management of shared water resource
- Development of hydropower as part of regional energy programs
- Development of agriculture water use for food security
Water Sector Priority Development Themes

- Theme 2: Expansion of Water and Sanitation services
  - Achievement of the MDG targets for WSS
  - Supporting country and regional WSS programmes

- Theme 3: Enhanced Financing for Water Development.
  - Mobilization of international finance
  - Mobilization of national and regional finance
• The MTLSF will institute a framework for sustainable development of infrastructure and services in the continent as well as a framework for effective co-ordination of inputs and responses by key partners.

• Participation of all RECs and key Stakeholders is critical in the overall process to deepen ownership and relevance.
Thank you for your kind attention